

SPORTS



First surprises at ice-hockey championships

Canada inadvertently got into the limelight at the world and European ice-hockey championships in Dortmund, West Germany, but they gave everyone a surprise by first being limited by the USSR, 4-2, then going on to rally and beat the hitherto totally victorious Czechoslovakia, 3-1.

About the first two rounds, USSR coach Vladimir Yurzinov said that his players created many good game situations in which goals just did not materialize. The Soviet side overcame this shortcoming on meeting Canada and West Germany, when they lost 6-0. Significantly, Soviet goalie Tretiyak has not conceded a single goal, while his teammate Meshkin is responsible for two.

After four rounds, the USSR had eight points and the best goal difference of 30-2.

Czechoslovakia and Sweden were level at six points each, Canada and West Germany had four points each, Finland and the GDR two points each, and the Italians were pointless.

Experts think it enough for any team to poll eight points to make the top four.

There were some curious happenings at the championships. According to a TASS correspondent, local fans are addicted to ice-hockey souvenirs and sometimes tend to misbehave. In Dortmund, the Canadians recently found two jerseys missing from their locker-room, and the same late Soviet goalie, Kasatonov. But whereas the latter had a spare jersey with him, the Canadians didn't and so will have to wear white ones in the remaining games of the first stage of the tournament, winding up on April 26.

Football: ELIMINATION GAME DRAWN

A recent European championship second elimination group game in Warsaw between Poland and Finland ended in a 1-1 draw, which gave the latter their first point yet in four games, while Poland who won bronze medals in last year's world cup, have made their rise to the championship more difficult, with just three points from three games.



Moscow Spartak and Dynamo clubs played to a goalless draw in a recent closely contested national championship game, while Yerevan Ararat and Moscow Torpedo lead the standings.

Photo by Andrei Goloranov

KARPOV TAKES THE LEAD

On this latest day that the adjourned games continued in the 50th national chess championship in Moscow, Anatoly Karpov captured a clear lead. Beating Kiosonin Lerner in the 11th round game, the world champion now has seven points out of a possible 11 (in the 12th round he drew with Rakeel Vaganyan). Lev Polugayevsky and Lev Paikha had 6.5 points each, but the former is better placed, having played ten games out of 15 while the latter played 12. In the 13th round, Polugayevsky suffered his first defeat by

Tigran Petrosyan (now all players have lost a game). Paikha drew with Zurab Azmaiparasvili, and Karpov has advantage in his adjourned game with Alexander Belyavsky.

Meanwhile, Vasily Smyslov of the USSR got through to the challenger series semifinals with the help of a draw, after tying with Robert Hübner of the FRG at 7-7, each in their quarterfinal match in Velden, Austria. The ex-world champion will next face the winner of the Zoltan Ribli (Hungary) vs Eugene Torre (Philippines) match in

Alicante, Spain, in which the former leads 4-3.

Nana Ioeliani and Lidya Smeyonova, both of the USSR, the latter has just defeated Margareta Muzean of Romania 5-1 at Bad Kissingen, FRG, will meet in a women's challenge semifinals match, and Irina Vilina of the USSR will play with the winner of the match, also at Alicante, in which her compatriot, Nana Alexandrova leads Tatyana Lemeschko of Switzerland 5-3.

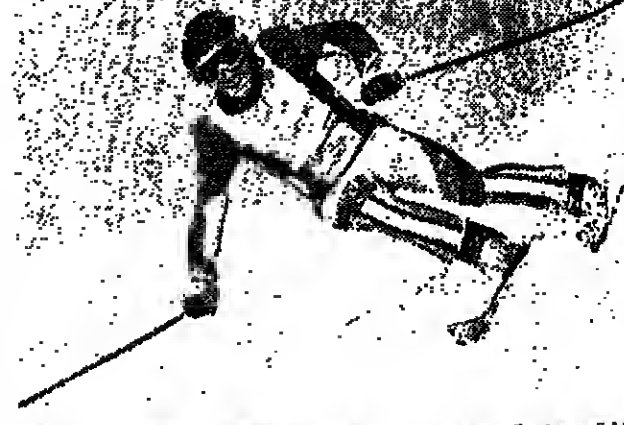
Viktor BARNIKOV chess editor

Motorball

The 19th national top division motorball championship started off with games played in four cities. Nine top clubs will play in two stages and the champion will be named in September.

One of the season's highlights are the finals of the 9th Tournament of Soviet Nations. Eleven Union republics will compete in the preliminary tournament, with the top four of them, plus Latvia, which will host the closing games, going on to contest the Tournament's top award.

The European Cup will be held June 2-5 in West Germany.



18-year-old Leopold Melnikov, from the Moscow Region, called the discovery of the season for being the first Soviet skier to win a world junior title, in the top national alpine skiing allround at the close of the season.

TENNIS NEWS

Mats Wilander, 10, of Sweden, has defeated 19-year-old Spaniard Sergio Casal, ranked 129th world best, 6-3, 6-2, in the finals of a tournament at Aix-en-Provence, in France.

This was the third straight tournament taken by Wilander, who was a hot favorite in the last two and made it to the finals without any difficulty.

In the finals of a big international tournament at Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, USA, distinguished Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, unexpectedly met feeble opposition from

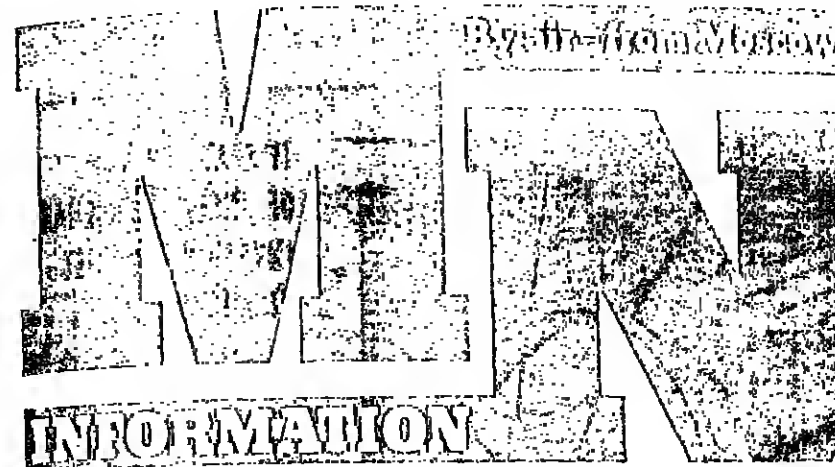
ranking Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, and dominated the game throughout, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

At Amelia Island, Florida, USA, Carlene Bassett, 15, of Canada, produced quite a upset by eliminating experienced Virginia Ruzici, of Romania, 6-0, 6-0, of West Germany, as well as American ring girl Kathy Rinehart on her way to the finals, where she defeated Evert Lloyd, of the United States, had to struggle for the 2-1 set hours to beat her 6-4, 2-6, 7-5.



The Leningrad Mint has put out a set of medals for the winner of the 9th Tournament of Soviet Nations, designed by Moscow artist Z. Stora.

In the photo: medals for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd places.



No 33 (448), April 26-29, 1983

Price 5 kopeks

AMERICA DOES NOT WANT TO NEGOTIATE. SOVIET INITIATIVES RUN INTO A WALL OF SILENCE

This was emphasized in Yuri Andropov's replies to "Der Spiegel" magazine (FRG).

THE AIM AMERICA PURSUES

America's aim is to add new powerful armaments to the vast nuclear arsenal already possessed by NATO, come what may, while it wants only Soviet missiles reduced.

The USA seeks — and this is all important for it — to damage the Soviet Union's security and upset the existing equilibrium of forces to its own advantage.

Therein lies the main reason for the failure of the talks in Geneva, Yuri Andropov noted.

The USA has been trying to discuss us unilaterally, not only in the West, but also in the East. In Asia, the Americans keep quiet about the fact that they have concentrated numerous nuclear means against us in Asia, in the Pacific and the Indian oceans, and the Far East. If the USA deploys medium-range missiles in Alaska, it will not go unnoticed on our part.

WHAT THE USSR SUGGESTS

The Soviet Union has suggested three alternatives to the West: to free Europe completely from all types of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical; the number of medium-range weapons on each side to be reduced by two-thirds; to leave an equal number of medium-range missiles and planes in Europe. Were this initiative to be adopted, either side would have 162 missiles and 138 planes.

These proposals remain on the table, but in the West they continue to maintain a hushful silence about them, said Yuri Andropov.

STOP THE UNBIDDED ARMS RACE

We propose unilateral reductions — by more than a quarter of the total number of strategic armaments. The USA only speaks of reductions, while in

(Continued on page 2)

MOSCOW EIGHTS



Though only the end of April, the thermometer is already registering a 22°C. The trees have burst into leaf and, in some places, along the Yauza embankment near the Andropov Monument, it appears that summer is with us.

Photo by Boris Tomalik

CALL FOR MASS PEACE ACTION

Helsinki, The World Peace Council has urged all governments, political parties, public organizations and all people of goodwill to turn May, 1983, into an action month for the prevention of nuclear war. The threat of nuclear disaster is now greater than ever before. It is emphasized in the Council statement with the United States administration based on getting the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles deployed in late 1983 in several West European countries in line with an appropriate NATO decision. May 1983 should be proclaimed a month of mass peace action against the deployment of such missiles in Western Europe.

The perilous preparations for war can only be halted by concerted action by peace champions worldwide and by all people of goodwill irrespective of their views and convictions. It is emphasized in the report.



Thousands of thousands of West German marchers for peace and disarmament this spring are adamant that 1983 must not see the deployment of new American nuclear cruise-range missiles. Their protest against the heading arms race to tear apart the drive for better working and living conditions.

In the photo: an anti-war meeting in Dortmund of peace marchers from the Ruhr area. The slogan above the podium table urges the creation of new jobs to that city's unemployed steel workers.

ATTEMPT TO SOW CHAOS

The US administration has issued a declaration on its policy over matters concerning the use of the World Ocean and the seas. In the declaration it is pointed out that the USA, as before, has no intention of signing the new Convention on the Law of the Sea and that it will act as it pleases with regard to the riches of the World Ocean.

In this connection, the Soviet government has issued a statement which notes that the convention, which has already been signed by more than 120 countries, takes equal account of the interests of all states and groups of states. A number of its clauses are based upon suggestions earlier put forward by the United States. But it seems that it has become normal for the present American administration

FACTS and EVENTS

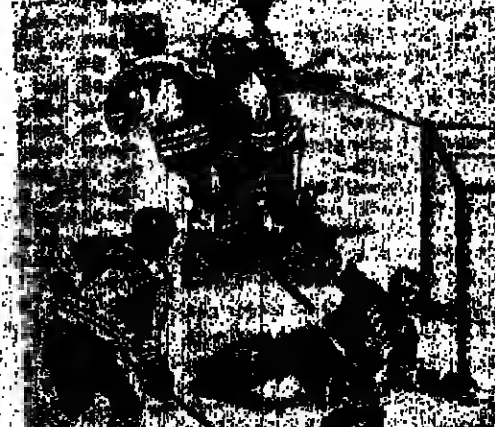
© "Athletes against nuclear missiles, initiatives for peace" is the name of a recently created public organization in West Berlin, which aims to intensify action against the nuclear menace.

© With just three months having passed since Iran's biggest 800-shahel banknote went into circulation, it has turned out not to be big enough owing to the country's headlong inflation. It has been decided to circulate 1,000, 2,000 and 5,000-shahel notes, and it would well be that 10,000-shahel notes will soon be introduced, too.

© A portrait of a girl by the outstanding Spanish artist Muriel was recently sold in Britain for a record sum of 375,000 pounds. Reporting on the event, the "Financial Times" chose to keep back the name of the buyer.

USSR SEWS UP EUROPEAN TITLE

The USSR ice-hockey team have won the European title of the world and European championships which began at Düsseldorf and Dortmund and has now moved on to Munich. Prior to the closing round in which they met Sweden, they conceded round in which they met Sweden, they conceded a single point in six games, and scored the biggest win of the championship 11-0 over Italy.



The USSR scoring against Italy.

Photo UPI-TASS



ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MAN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers to brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MAN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscriptions to "Moscow News" and "MAN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

LEBANON

● Mafoue d'Éditions Dar el Fehel
P.O. 2184, Beyrouth, Liban

MALTA

● "Progressive Books"
8/13 Vincomi Bldg.,
Small St.,
Valletta

MAROC

● SocMéd Chrétienne de Distribution
et de Presse (Socbepress)
Angle russe du Dinari et
Saint-Satens,
B.P. 683, Casablanca

● "Moscow News" and "MAN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscriptions to "Moscow News" and "MAN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

NEW ZEALAND

● New Zealand Tribune,
P.O. Box 1987
Auckland

NORWAY

● A/S Narvossens
Litteraturlagene,
P.O. Box 4123 Eltorstod
Oslo 4, Norway

USA

● Imported Publications, Inc.
335 West Ohio St.
Chicago, Illinois, 60610
● EBSCO Industries

Inc., 1st Ave North
of 13th Street, Birmingham,
Alabama 35203
● Victor Komkin, Inc.,
12224 Parklawn Drive
Rockville Maryland 10831

REPRINTERS

For all questions involving receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription

DEAR READERS! In other countries, subscription to "MAN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhdunarodnoye Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 19/2 Gorky St., Moscow, USSR.
Printed at the "Tribune" Press.
Published Tuesday and Saturday.
Index 50074

MAN INFORMATION No 33, 1983

AMERICA DOES NOT WANT TO NEGOTIATE. SOVIET INITIATIVES RUN INTO A WALL OF SILENCE

(Continued from page 1)

reality it is heading towards a "radical" build up of its strategic armaments. It has plans to deploy more than 12,000 additional long-range cruise missiles as well as a considerable number of intercontinental ballistic missiles of a new type.

The arms race which the West forces upon others is taking over the negotiations. Common sense points to a freeze on the nuclear potential of both sides as being the only way of avoiding this.

It is obvious that the development of space weapons forms a composite part of the American military preparations.

The plans for the elaboration of wide-scale and highly efficient ABM defences, which have been announced in Washington, will only bring the world closer to the nuclear abyss.

The imbalance of our position, stressed Yu. Andropov, is as follows: not to begin an arms race where there is none, and to bring it to an end in those cases where it already exists.

WE'LL FIND A SUITABLE RESPONSE

Answering a question about the possibility of stationing Soviet missiles at the same distance from the USA as the American ones in Europe are situated from Soviet territory, Yuri Andropov said:

We shall find a suitable response to American actions both with regard to USA territory as such and with regard to Europe. We cannot take lightly the prospect of the deployment not

less from our borders of more than 500 nuclear missiles in addition to the French and British missiles which are already targeted against us.

The Soviet Union's response will be fully justified from any viewpoint, including from the loftiest moral standards.

IT IS HARD TO FIND A REASONABLE EXPLANATION

The USA and NATO do not wish to follow the Soviet example by entering into an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This initiative has run into a wall of silence.

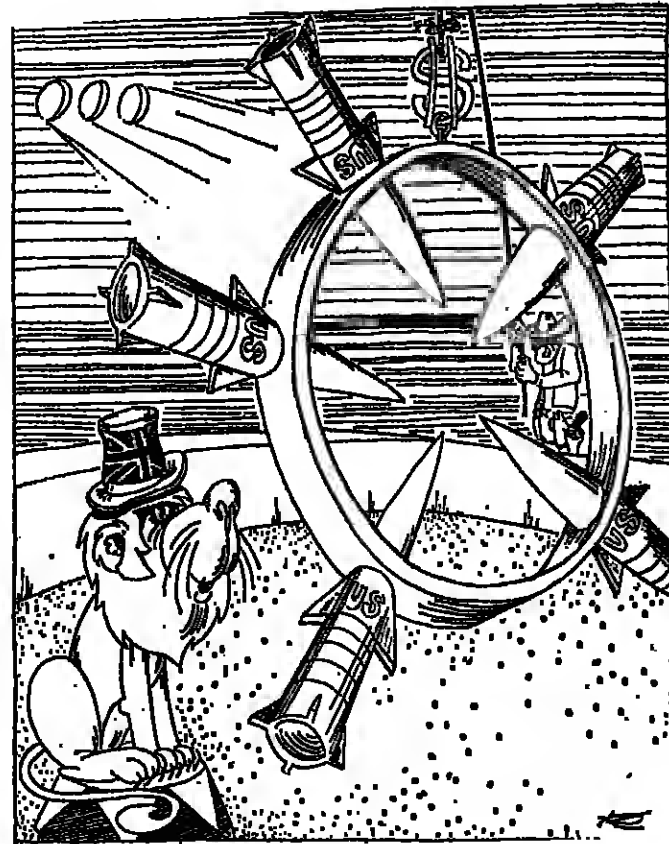
There has been no reaction from the West thus far to the proposal put forward by the socialist countries that a treaty on the non-use of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations be concluded between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states.

BROADER OUTLOOK REQUIRED

In his talk with Yu. Andropov the "Der Spiegel" publisher R. Angstein raised the issue of the actions taken by the French authorities in demanding that certain Soviet diplomats leave France.

Behind this unfriendly action, Yu. Andropov noted, there stand forces that do not want good relations with the USSR. These forces are found not only in France.

While showing restraint, we are guided by the broad interests of Soviet-French relations which we hold dear. Our outlook goes beyond this narrow local conflict, stressed Yu. Andropov.



Drawing by Konstantin Rybelko

Kabul appeals to rebels to lay down arms

Kabul. On the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution, the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan has issued a decree on amnesty and on the shortening of prison sentences for various categories of prisoners.

The Presidium has issued an

appeal to those who, having been deceived by enemy propaganda, joined the counter-revolutionary gangs. In the appeal they are requested to lay down their arms and to go over to the side of the Revolution between April 27 and July 10 this year.

THREAT OF NEW MERCENARY INVASION AGAINST NICARAGUA

Managua. The United States is preparing another invasion of a hired counter-revolutionary army into Nicaragua, said Daniel Ortega, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and Coordinator of the Legislative Council of the National Reconstruction Government. He is a concentration of major forces consisting of some 20,000 men has been noted in areas of Honduras bordering on Nicaragua. These are preparing for a new invasion of our land, he said.

Following a policy of present hostile action against Nicaragua, the United States government rejected the peace initiatives proposed by different Latin American countries in a settlement of the crisis in Central America. The administration in Washington still refuses to consider political dialogue, and it prefers to act by force of arms, Ortega noted.

The aggressive policies pursued by the United States for our people dear. However, they are determined to defend their motherland and the revolution. The Nicaraguans have demonstrated their readiness to crush the counter-revolutionary groups who have penetrated this country, and they are ready to deal in the same way with all other interventions, he stressed.

NUCLEAR WAR: A THREAT TO ALL

Munich. Proceeding from their professional duty, doctors met in the front ranks of those who fight for the most just human right—to live in peace. This thought was continually developed by speakers addressing the Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, held in Munich. It was attended by nearly two thousand scientists, health workers, and medical students from the FRG and other countries.

At present, the most urgent task facing us is to tell the plan of those who are preparing to destroy mankind, said Professor Uta Ranko-Helmreich, a prominent West German public figure. In her speech, in this respect, no one has the right to be an impartial observer, for the threat of nuclear war puts us all in danger.

In the final document they adopted, delegates stressed the necessity to do everything possible to foil military preparations, and the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in the FRG.

SOUTH KOREA: REPRISALS AGAINST STUDENTS

Tokyo. For three hours over 1,000 students of the Seoul University clashed in Seoul with units of the security forces who have been specially trained to disperse demonstrations. The police were able to take the campus grounds by using tear gas and armoured vehicles.

During the past month, there have been rallies and demonstrations in practically all the South universities. In Seoul, the protests have been distributed in a great deal of leaflets and a manifesto of the right for democracy, which was drawn up by underground leaders who are calling to step up the struggle against the American occupation of South Korea.

The United States continues to block the road to dialogue to an increasing degree. The USSR is not suggesting to the Americans that they become "red" rather than "dead," since this contradicts our idea of co-existence, which essentially amounts to a search for productive cooperation to enable humanity to survive and to efforts to resolve all mutually beneficial problems and agreements to reach still better and more effective records on their part.

In the light of a new stabilisation

FACTS and EVENTS

© The French government has announced that France conducted an underground nuclear test on the Meurouze cliff in the South Pacific.

© Cuba's permanent representation at the United Nations has sent a note to the American UN mission with a resolute condemnation of another hostile action by the Reagan administration against Cuba. The note rejects as "illegal activities" against the two Cuban diplomats where expulsion was announced by the US State Department.

KISSINGER'S ROLE IN MORO MURDER STILL UNCLEAR

Rome. The Italian prosecutor's office has failed in its attempts to interrogate former US State Secretary H. Kissinger, in connection with the abduction and murder of noted Italian politician and statesman A. Moro by the Red Brigades terrorists in 1978. The office sought to recreate the details of a meeting between H. Kissinger and A. Moro back in 1974, during which, according to aides to the former Chairman of the Nation



al Council of the Christian Democratic Party, Kissinger threatened Moro, demanding that he renounce his policy of trying to involve the Italian Communist Party in running the country.

While on a private visit to Italy, Kissinger, however, refused to be interrogated. Officials of the American Embassy in Rome told the Italian investigators, on his behalf, that he had no time to give evidence in Moro's abduction and murder. Though almost five years have now elapsed since the murder, it is still not known who masterminded the kidnapping. Moro's widow, Eleonora Moro, charged that the Red Brigades were not but the tool of someone else's will, while the press has repeatedly noted that the main reason for Moro's removal was his political line which angered the United States.

Angela DAVIS:

KKK should be outlawed

New York. Political and racial repression in the United States in the past decade has reached unparalleled proportions, Angela Davis, co-chairwoman of the National Alliance Against Racial and Political Repression, told a rally in Detroit held as part of a campaign of preparations for the Alliance's public congress aimed to coincide with its tenth anniversary. She noted that the repressive police machine to the principal stick in trade of the American power quarters seeking to suppress any manifestation of dissent and to browbeat civil rights activists. According to Alliance figures, nearly 300 people were killed by the police nationwide last year alone for racial and political motives.

And it is not only the police who practice racist terror at the present time, but also the racist KKK gang operating with the full connivance of legal and administrative bodies. Today, as never before, we need an organization to defend citizens' civil and political rights, and this is why, Davis continued, the Alliance's chief goal is to get outlawed the KKK together with other groups preaching racial hatred and terror.

THE EARTH'S AGING POPULATION

New York. The aging process affecting the population of this planet is now very much in evidence, according to a United Nations Fund for Population Activities report. This document stresses that in 1950 there were only 200,000,000 people on Earth aged over 60, i.e., 7.7 per cent of the global population; in 25 years their number reached 350,000,000 (8.5 per cent), and this figure is expected to rise to 550,000,000 (11.2 per cent) by the close of the century.

UN experts tend to explain the trend by the gains made by modern medicine, by the development of social and economic relations as well as by a decline in the general birthrate level. The combination of the above factors has resulted in greater average life expectancy. While in 1950-1955 it stood at 47 years, in 1975-1980 it had already reached 57.7.

Science and technology

NO GLASS AND ROOF

One simply cannot enjoy riding in a car when protected by glass and roof, the West German designer Eberhard Schulz believes. He has developed an experimental two-seater spider Spider 037, which does not have the traditional components, not even a windscreen. In bad weather the driver and passenger could use a motorcycle helmet, leather coat and gloves. The doors, which open out rather like flower petals, the powerful engine and the anti-corrosion coating make the car quite an expensive luxury at around 35,000 dollars.

GLIDING ON AIR WAVES

In idlen times, Polynesian learnt how to glide swiftly on the crests of sea waves. Today, aerobats are trying to do the same in the sky. Aerodynamic calculations and tests in wind tunnels have opened up the possibility of a new sport which is now being tested by West German parachutists. Armed with a light plastic board, a jumper leaves the plane at a height of nearly 3,000 metres. At first, he uses the board to stop his free fall and start a horizontal flight. He can then perform various movements. Some brave people say that by manipulating the board it becomes possible to make wave-like motions and even to glide at will. It is important that a jumper should remember to open his parachute at the height of at least 200 metres, however much he is carried away by the excitement.

OF INTEREST

Spiritualists forswear superstitions

An international congress on spiritualism has recently been held in Munich (West Germany).

There was considerable controversy among the delegates over a "speech" made by the late President Kennedy, which late President Kennedy himself had recorded on tape. The speech was played back in German. Many delegates expressed doubts as to whether this was the spirit of the President. However, all doubts were overcome on the grounds that there are no flagellations in the West.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

FRENCH WEAPONS SHOULD BE TAKEN ACCOUNT OF

The military leaders in France take exception to the Soviet misdeeds in the European part of the USSR, writes the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper—but without France's nuclear weapons, which have pride of place in that country's military build-up plans? France is now the world's "third biggest nuclear power", boasting 18 ballistic medium-range missile launchers, five nuclear missile submarines, each of them carrying 16 M-20 missiles, and 46 Mirage IV bombers carrying 60 hydrogen nuclear bombs. Plans are afoot for the further modernization of the French military nuclear forces, which are clearly targeted against the USSR and its allies.

The French leaders are known to be fully opposed to these nuclear arms being counted towards the general balance of NATO in the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. But could the much-proclaimed "independence" of the French nuclear weapons change the course of French missiles, no make them less lethal? Any unbiased person is aware that the nuclear weapons of France and those of Britain are an element of the NATO potential and should be taken into account at the Geneva talks, the paper emphasizes.

GREENLAND IN THE PENTAGON'S GRIP

Of late, Greenland has become the object of growing attention from the Pentagon, writes PRAVDA. It has been reported that the US administration, which intends to spend 18 thousand million dollars on the development of an anti-missile system next year, has earmarked considerable sums of money on expanding and improving its major base of Thule, in the extreme north-west of the island.

Thule is used by the American army not only as an extreme forward base for electronic espionage against the USSR and for the collection of satellite intelligence information, but also as one of the centres for monitoring combat operations which the United States is planning in the air and in outer space.

Washington's interest in giving the island such strike capability functions has produced severe condemnation in Greenland and in Denmark to which Greenland belongs as a self-governing province.

This is hardly surprising. The Washington administration is targeting Greenland and its population into acquiring the status of a zone of heightened tension, making them parties to the adversarial military plans and preparations.

BORDERS OF AGREEMENT

The American West German accord has rather a still humorous, which makes this partnership quite an amusing one, writes ILLUSTRIEREN GAZETA.

The United States does not hide the fact that it intends to put pressure on the USSR by a show of unity with West Germany in their readiness to deploy missiles (ICBM) Kahl reinforced this readiness during his recent American visit, even though he used the prevalent to be flexible at the Geneva talks and make compromises in point specially emphasized by the West German press. But statesman, however, are keeping their eyes on the fact that the visitor painted an encouraging picture to Ronald Reagan of the civil disobedience which could greet the deployment of missiles in West Germany.

People in Washington who see the Kohl victory as a mandate for the deployment of American missiles are mistaken—only one out of seven West Germans voted in the CDU foreign policy programme while the other six expressed faith in the Christian's ability to ensure an economic upturn. And to succeed in that area, Kohl must have his hands unfettered in trade with the East and thus relax American economic pressure, the paper points out.

REASONS FOR MILITARY HYSTERIA IN SOMALIA

Supported by the United States, the Somali regime, led by Siad Barre, is ready to launch military operations against socialist Ethiopia, writes IZVESTIA. Life in present-day Somalia is dominated by an economy lying in ruins. The people are impoverished and yet they have to give away what pitiable things Siad Barre needs in order to evade tackling the serious internal problems and failures which have brought the country to the brink of disaster.

The United States and some other Western and Arab countries are supplying the Siad Barre army with modern offensive weapons and giving financial backing to a regime which has compromised itself.

This policy of incitement being taken by the United States does not allow the hopes of tensions in the Horn of Africa to abate and creates a destabilizing situation on the entire continent.

Bus, taxi and helicopter rolled into one

Britain is thinking of building a landing site for its first ever passenger helicopter service at Milton Keynes which lies between London and Birmingham.

Can you overtake an eagle?

Spanish conquistadors in the Middle Ages were amazed at how easily and quickly the American Indians ran long distances, some easily keeping up with the conquerors' horses. According to the 16th-century historian Pedro Simón, the Indians were taught to run since childhood, while young people regularly took part in physical races.

The fastest runner was given a prize, and his fellow-townsmen compared his nimble legs with the swift wings of an eagle, which in those days was very high praise.

VIEWPOINT

Spartak BEGLOV



What is wrong with Soviet-American relations?

In answer to the question why USSR-USA relations have never been as bad as they are now ever since the peak of the "cold war" in the 50s, the Soviet public tends to favour the following explanation: coming into power with the current US administration were people and groups (not necessarily including the whole of the Republican Party) who decided to "defeat" "American exclusive rights" on the entire world by force and primarily through military pressure being brought to bear against the Soviet Union. We are well aware of Washington's reliance on a new twist to the arms race in order to gain military advantage over the USSR, and gain grounds for their concepts of a "holocaust", "limited" and "protracted" nuclear war.

The crisis situation now shaping in the world is complicated by the fact that within the framework of a "crusade" against the USSR, declared by President Reagan, Washington is resorting to "inadmissible" tactics in relations between states in order to smear Soviet policy, as Soviet leader Yuri Andropov stressed the other day. He specifically meant the juggling with figures in the seal balance of forces and the distortion of Soviet policy in various parts of the globe, as

well as of Soviet intentions in general.

As I see it, the United States was unprepared and even failed—though not as a nation, but rather as a cluster of group interests inclining towards the right, towards conservatism—to accept Soviet parity in the military-strategic field.

The refusal to recognize the Soviet Union's right to parity involves still another aspect, even more adverse for the stabilization of the present strategic situation—the denial to the Soviet Union of equal security.

A striking example of this is the Reagan proposal on the START, amounting to a sharp reduction in the Soviet arsenal of land-based ballistic missiles without simultaneous reduction in the other parts of the "trident" and without giving up improvements in the naval and air parts of this "trident". It is thus proposed that the Soviet Union, a power without warm sea coasts for its nuclear weapons, should disarm itself of what amounts to the cornerstone of its security. Meanwhile, the United States has surrounded the USSR with 300 bases, has access to warm seas and oceans in all parts of the globe and, by seeking to improve its "trident", is trying to acquire an ability for waging "victorious" nuclear war.

Another of the Reagan destabilization steps is the "interim version" envisaging the placing of nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe (Pershing-2 and cruise missiles) capable of hitting critical targets in the USSR. From the point of view of American and West European security they have no real meaning, since the problem of containment, and the prevention of nuclear war is ultimately decided by strategic arsenals. At the same time the Soviet SS-20 missileers are an arsenal counterbalancing the American forward-based weapons attached to NATO as well as the British and French weapons.

Consequently, the Soviet Union can only win the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles as strategic strike weapons aimed at the USSR and sitting on its very doorstep. The USSR has nothing similar on the American doorstep—just remember 1962 when a number of American politicians described the installation of several "unsophisticated" medium-range Soviet missiles in Cuba as an "unacceptable threat" to the United States.

But the trouble with American policy—regrettably under all presidents—is that it has a double standard in everything—what is bad for others is good for us.

In the light of a new stabilisation

Round the Soviet Union

● **TURKMEHIAN GAS WORKS** HAVE STARTED DEVELOPING DEEP DEPOSITS OF GAS. A well at the old Nalp gas field has supplied natural gas from a depth of more than three kilometers. A new gas level has started producing gas. Gas extraction in the Karakum Desert will increase following the development of deep gas layers.

● **SUPPLIES TO THE KURIL ISLANDS** HAS RESUMED BY SEA. This summer, the seamen are expected to transport thousands of tonnes of supplies for the islands' industries and agriculture.

● **THE WORLD-FAMOUS PALACE-AND-PARK ENSEMBLES** NEAR LENINGRAD HAVE BEEN PROCLAIMED RESERVES. The masterpieces of architecture and gardening built by 18th- and 19th-century architects were almost completely destroyed by the Nazis during World War II. Restoration work began there after the war, and has been going on ever since.

● **AN AREA OF VINEYARDS** IS BEING CREATED IN THE SHIRAKI STEPPE IN THE EAST OF GEORGIA WHERE VINES ARE BEING PLANTED OVER LARGE AREAS. By the end of the present five-year plan period, in 1985, Georgia is expected to produce more than 1,200 thousand tonnes of grapes.

● **BY THE YEAR 1990** THE LATVIAH CAPITAL OF RIGA WILL HAVE ITS OWN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY. Transport specialists have worked out the routes for the lines which will link the city centre with new residential areas. This will relieve traffic congestions in the city which has a population of 900 thousand plus summer holiday-makers.

Oases in the Tien Shan Mountains

An eleven-kilometre, concrete-lined canal has been built in Kirghizia, with the aim of making the drought-prone Buzurgkai fertile. It forms part of a major irrigation complex including a

broad network of canals and irrigation ditches, a comprehensive system of automatic water collectors and distributors, and reservoirs for daily water regulation. Thanks to irrigation, this land where nomadic animals breeding used to be the only form of agriculture, has now been turned over to the production of vegetables. Model farms

in the area produce high yields of potatoes, melons and fruit. Land reclamation is being undertaken at a fast pace in Kirghizia. Between 1981 and 1985, it is planned to reclaim 75 thousand hectares.

Special emphasis is placed on the building of major hydro-technical structures, and construction work is in progress on

the Popen reservoir which is to store more than a quarter of a thousand million cubic metres of water for use by farms in the Fergane Valley. In the Central Tien Shan, several powerful pumping stations have gone into operation to lift water to a high mountain plateau where major agricultural oases are being established.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SIBERIA'S POTENTIAL

The possibility of establishing a powerful agrarian and industrial complex in Siberia is the subject of an article in the magazine VOKRUG SVETA. Even today most people look on Siberia as a land having a severe climate with the large and tundra covering the whole area. Nevertheless, this is true only of its northern part.

In Southern Siberia nature is generous and the soil fertile. Even today, this area provides a splendid share of the foodstuff in the area.

In the south of Siberia, soybeans, water-melons and cucumbers grow in the open air. And the costs of growing grain, and producing meat, milk, and potatoes are somewhat lower than on an average in the country. But even the harsh climate of the north does not rule out successful agriculture. It presents a vast testing ground for research and experiments.

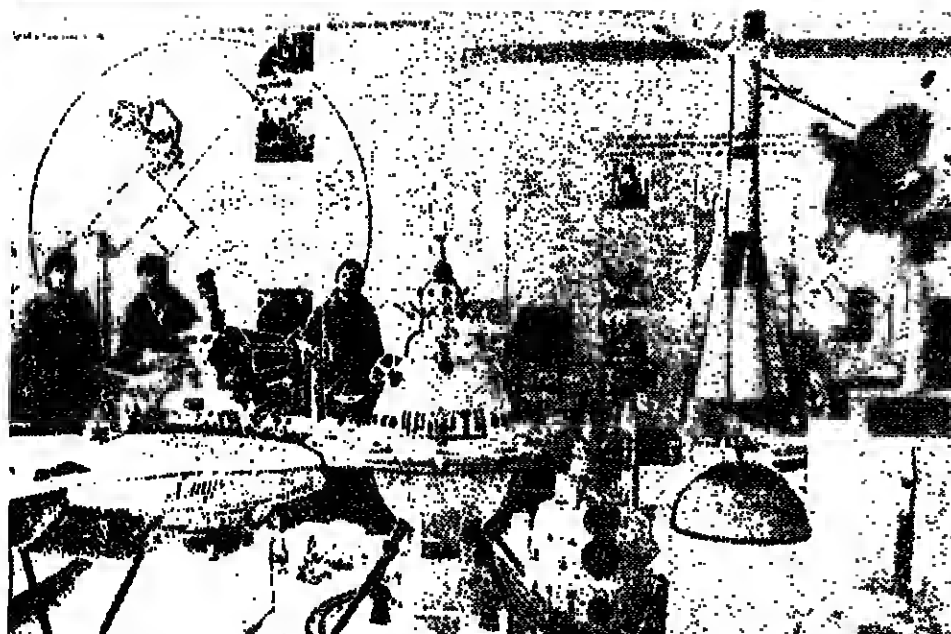
Scientists have everything at their disposal to make Siberia into a producer, rather than only a consumer, of staple food crops.

A favourable condition for this is the major fuel and energy base which, at a new stage in its development, will inevitably turn Siberia into a major breadbasket, the magazine concludes.

THE KEY TO LONGEVITY

What should be done to allow man to live his allotted span of 60 to 100 years? What are scientists doing in this field? These questions are answered by Academician Dmitry Chibrikov, Director of the Gerontology Institute of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, writing in the "Reality and Hypothesis" section of STROITELNAYA GAZETA.

Space engineers of the 21st century



In the "Young Engineers" pavilion of the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements, which you see in the photo, all the exhibits have been made by schoolchildren, the winners of the "Kosmos" competition.

A total of 170 young amateur engineers from almost all the Soviet republics came to Moscow for the final of this competition, which is now to its 13th year. The authoritative jury headed by Yuriy Gagarin Vasilyevich Zaitov had quite a lot to do: the finalists in the design of spacecraft models submitted 104 designs: space-vehicles for use on other planets, hermetic suits for work in open space, manned spacecrafts propelled at velocities close to the speed of light, security transport speedsters, rockets and space technology of the past, and modern designs. The entries had not only to make an interesting piece, but also to defend it

before real engineers, to prove their ideas and the feasibility of the chosen version.

The winners include children from Lithuania (to the Baltic) who designed a reentry transport spacecraft, the young designers from Azerbaijan in Transcaucasia offered a model of a future space tanker; members of the young engineers club in Novosibirsk, in the south of the Russian Federation, made a model of the automatic station "Molnya".

The competition's sponsor, the magazine "Model-Konstruktor", and the exhibition officials are certain that children's engineering should continue to develop permanently. It instils love for creative work in children and develops their engineering abilities. At amateur engineering clubs the children learn juggling, juggling, filling, designing and reading blueprints. This helps them make a better choice of their future occupation.

POWER INDUSTRY IN ARMENIA

A newly built high-voltage power transmission line has started conducting electricity from the Armenian nuclear power station to the southwestern part of this Soviet Transcaucasian republic, bringing power supplies to villages and farms on the high-altitude Shirak plain.

Armenia now produces more electric energy per head than France and Italy. Over recent years alone Armenia has built one nuclear power station, three thermal electric power stations.

Armenia's power industry not only fully meets the energy requirements of this republic. It also makes surplus generated power readily available to its neighbouring Soviet constituent republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan. It has enabled Armenia itself to start building major energy-intensive factories: the engineering and chemical works. The power-in-worker rate in Armenian agriculture has gone up noticeably. Rural houses get electric energy from government-owned power supply systems covering the whole of the republic.

Forests for the third millennium

Mass planting of trees and bushes which will come into their own soon after the year 2000 has been started in the North Autonomous Republic in the Volga Region. Millions of young pines, fir, and birch from local forest nurseries have been planted in the area.

This spring, young saplings will be introduced over nearly ten thousand hectares of low-fertility soil and over the five-year period as a whole a planned to plant more than 300 million trees here.

Although a lot of wood is felled in the local forests—nearly two million cubic metres a year—timber stocks remain plentiful. This is ensured by the rate of afforestation which is faster than the felling operations, and new trees being planted in place of every one felled.

All of us have a genetic programme which sets the length of our lives. This programme can either be prolonged or shortened. Proceeding from this, modern gerontology sets itself the aim of finding keys to the programme and learning not only to decipher it, but also to interfere with action of the genes when the need arises. Today, experimental scientists have sufficient means of their disposal to prolong the lives of experimental animals by thirty to forty per cent. The most important thing today is to find ways of applying these methods to man.

BIRDS, BIRDS...

It is impossible to imagine our planet without birds, says Professor Volodya Ilyichov, President of All-Union Ornithological Society writing in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper.

Besides the joy they give us by virtue of their very existence, birds are an important biological link, closely related to other animals and plants, and hence it is desirable to make relations between birds and man as mutually beneficial as possible, Ilyichov points out.

As it is, there are not many birds left on our planet today—about 20 to each human being, and this rate will decline by the year 2000 due to population growth and man's expanding activities.

We are working hard to reach a harmony between man and bird, the professor says.

One of the plus sides, the number of some birds threatened with extinction has grown.

The foreign ornithologists who attended the 18th International Ornithological Congress, in Moscow last year, were very much impressed with the practical work being done to protect birds in Soviet reserves and with the research of ornithologists and research institutes. As a token of recognition of the high standards of Soviet ornithology it was suggested to Soviet scientists that they formulate an international strategy for the protection of birds, the draft to be submitted to

the next congress due in four years' time, Ilyichov concludes.

LENINGRAD SCHOOL TEACHES PUPILS TO THINK

SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA carries an article about a school in Leningrad where pupils, in addition to receiving a general education, are also taught music as a main subject. The school is in no way unique or exceptional. It only differs from others in that at school time other schools were hoping about school matters being overhauled and complicated, and about the students which school education placed on their pupils. School No. 307 introduced four additional subjects into its curriculum—choral singing, music appreciation, the teaching of music and learning to play a musical instrument.

And thus they exploded the myth about the overloaded school timetable. How did they manage it?

At School No. 307, the newspaper stresses, the children learn how to work on their own from textbooks and from their first day of school they are encouraged to develop habits of independent investigation. In their fourth year, pupils are grouped together according to the subjects they will take up in future. Each one selects a certain subject within his or her programme and often plays the part of a teacher on the main report-maker during the class.

The boys and girls make regular reports in class and write synopses. Although this system has necessitated a totally different psychological approach, it has yielded tangible results. The children have a profound knowledge of their subjects, their outlook is broader, and eventually, they spend less time on their homework. The spare time thus acquired is taken up by musical studies. All the children study music of School No. 307, although when they enter the school they are not chosen for their musical ability.

Places to visit

MAXIM GORKY'S HOUSE

The Maxim Gorky memorial museum has reopened following restoration work. Gorky only lived in the mansion at 6/2 Kazhakov St for five years but everything in its rooms are reminiscent of the writer's tastes, habits, interests and work.

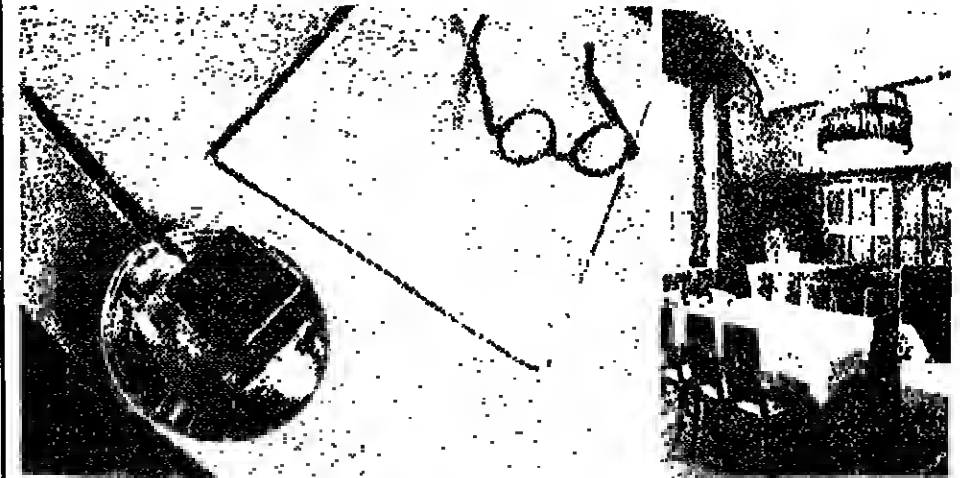
In his study visitors will be attracted by the large spacious desk which doesn't have any drawers and is above average height. It is rather like the desk Gorky used in Sorrento. It seemed as though he was to-

ever taking his study along, collected poet Samuil Marshak. Gorky wrote his plays "Yegor Bulychov and Others", "Dostoyevsky and Others", a new version of "Vassie Zhelezovskiy", and finished "The Life of Klim Samgilo" at this desk.

In the afternoon Gorky usually used to go to the study to work on the manuscripts of budding authors, answer letters and edit the "Our Achievement" magazine which was set up on his initiative. He ran five

magazines and presided over the edition of a seven-book series off at the same time. The mansion's library has at most 10,000 books. People used to gather there to discuss the present and future of young Soviet literature.

Visitors will not only be introduced to the Gorky museum but will also see, already restored, one of the finest examples of early 20th-century architecture designed by P. Shtekel and built between 1902-1908.



Maxim Gorky's desk. ● In the dining-room.

OF INTEREST

A short while ago, a frozen triton was dug up at a depth of eleven metres in the Magadan Region in Eastern Siberia. It was discovered that the triton had been in a state of anabiosis for ninety years.

Such finds are quite frequent in this area. Miners and prospectors digging in the Kolyma River area often find tritons frozen in ice at large depths.

The animal comes to life as soon as it is freed from its icy captivity. The most incredible legends are told about the animal all over the world. Some say that a triton can come back to life after a hundred and even a thousand years in ice. The biologists believed that this was a joke until very recently. They knew only that an animal can stay in a state of anabiosis for one winter.

The scientists were baffled by one circumstance—the tritons were found at great depths. A series of studies have shown that the triton prepares itself for a severe winter, processing all the glycogen in its body into glycerol, which freezes at lower temperatures. Therefore, a triton's tissues remain soft and do not freeze even in the heaviest of frosts.

An eye to spot traffic offenders

Excessive speed is a major cause of road accidents. The arsenal of technical means designed to stop reckless motorists had had another addition thanks to the staff at the All-Union Research Institute for Road Safety.

Their invention is a TV system called "Gloz" (The Eye) which can easily pick out a fast driver from many others in the street and register any violations of the speed limit. As the system is based on a television monitor, the screen of the television monitor can register the date, time and the actual speed at which the car was travelling.

The system can also operate automatically, and any violations will be recorded on video tape. The traffic inspector can then look at the tape and punish offenders.

An "eye" prototype has been installed at one particularly hazardous crossroad in Moscow.



One of the factory's tritons, in a Serepka. Her work requires a keen sense of colour, a steady hand and good taste.

MAKSHIN KOKOSHKIN

Pottery from Konakovo

The buildings of the Pottery Factory at Konakovo lie near the Volga River in the Kalinin Region, north of Moscow. This factory producing glass, pottery and majolica was founded in 1899. Before the revolution it was owned by Konakovo who gave his name to its products. The seven produced at the factory are well known in 35 countries—including Great Britain, Japan, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and other nations which have a well-developed pottery industry of their own. The laboratory department and other items produced here have been awarded major prizes at world exhibitions in Paris and Brussels.

In the factory workshop artists and sculptors work on new models using still life studies, pictures of old Russian architecture, animals and themes from Russian folk tales for decoration.



These are but some of the items produced at Konakovo.

MAKSHIN KOKOSHKIN

VIEWPOINT

Industry develops at higher rates

The USSR Central Statistical Board has issued a report, "On the fulfilment of the State Plan by Soviet industry in the first three months of 1983". Leonid UMANSKY, Cand. Sc. (Ec.) and head of the Board's Statistical Information Department, had the following to say in our correspondence:

As compared with the same period last year, industry achieved 4.7 per cent growth—a year ago the figure stood at 2.1 per cent. It is important that 83 per cent of the growth was achieved through higher productivity, which went up by 3.9 per cent over the same period last year, whereas the 1982 figure for the first three months was 1.5 per cent. This growth was achieved as a result of technological progress, increased labour productivity, of further improvements in production and increase in its efficiency.

Compared with the first quarter of 1982, the volume of industrial output has increased in every of the constituent republics.

High rates of growth have been achieved in a number of industries, such as those which ensure an accelerated development of progress in technology and facilitate labour. The output of programme-controlled automatic manipulators, in industrial robots has risen by 10 per cent, numerically controlled metal-cutting tools by 16 per cent, computers by eleven per cent, and instruments and means of automation by eight per cent.

Great importance in industry has been attached to filling the orders from agriculture and to deliveries of goods essential for the realization of the USSR Food Programme. This programme, which is being implemented on a large scale in this country, is designed to solve, to the utmost limit possible, the problem of uninterrupted supplies of food to the population.

Compared with the first quarter of 1982, the production of fertilisers has risen by 12 per cent, agricultural machines by nine per cent, machines for animal husbandry and production of animal food by seven per cent, grain harvesting combines by eleven per cent, and corn harvesters by 32 per cent. It should be noted that in the first quarter of this year there has been a tangible increase to the production of many foodstuffs. The output of meat, butter, and dairy products out of the raw materials from the state-owned resources has risen by 7, 23 and 7 per cent respectively.

Apart from the industries, there has been a successful development of the other branches of the economy, which has had a positive effect towards a further growth in the welfare and living standards of the Soviet people. Compared with the same period last year, the country had over the same period 103 year the average monthly earnings of its industrial and office workers go up by three per cent, the volume of retail trade by 2.1 per cent, and the volume of services to the population by 8.4 per cent. Nine million one hundred thousand square metres of housing has been constructed through the government capital investment funds.

Such is the tendency towards improvements in the main economic indicators, which made it self felt in the first quarter of this third year of the eleventh five-year plan period (1981-85). The task now is to make this tendency stable on the basis of further intensification and raise in the efficiency of the entire national economy.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

VLADIMIR SPIVAKOV

If I hadn't become a musician, I would perhaps have become an artist — but I could not help becoming a musician... Without music in my life, I could not help becoming a musician... Without music in my life, I could not help becoming a musician...



Why he undertook this venture, I believe this is a particularly pertinent time for exploring this genre which has an enormous potential for affecting people's hearts and minds. The problems tackled by composers of chamber music not infrequently transcend the bounds of the chamber, intimate mood as it were, acquiring immense general and human significance. It is not for nothing that the world is witnessing an upsurge of interest in chamber music—there is inexhaustible repertoire here to choose from...

Though Vladimir Spivakov has a very busy performing schedule he still finds time to teach at the Gnessin Musical and Pedagogical Institute. I feel it is my duty, he stresses, to hand on my knowledge to aspiring violinists who, in turn, will pass on their know-how to the next generation. I have ex-pupils working in Muzmansk, Kivsk, Kishinev, Odessa and Moscow.

MELODIES OF FRIENDS

"Melodies of Friends-83", is the name of an international variety programme now taking place at Moscow's Palace of Sport in Luzhniki. V. Sukhenov, artistic director of USSR Goskonsert, has the following comment:

This is the 18th time that singers from the socialist community countries have toured the Soviet Union in a programme whose theme of friendship, peace, and understanding among peoples from various countries is well born out in its name.

Normally it features singers already holding awards from national and international competitions and festivals. Among our guests at Luzhniki this time round are well-established as well as up-and-coming show biz personalities from Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Romania. The programme has already toured the Baltic republics and Leningrad.

October Revolution on film

"I saw the Birth of the New World" is the second film in the trilogy, "Red Belts" whose premiere has taken place in Moscow. This film, by director Sergei Bondarchuk, is based on John Reed's novel, "Ten Days That Shook the World". American journalist John Reed who was a witness to and participant of the October Revolution described it from first-hand experience and with the passion of a publicist. In the book, which was highly appreciated by V. I. Lenin, the author welcomed the victory of the working class who, for the first time in world history, established a people's state.

The period shown in the film, which is a co-production between film makers from the USSR, Italy and Mexico, is confined to the days between April and November, 1917. It is based on the actual historical events and documents and shows the stages in the preparation for the revolution, the revolution itself and the outstanding contribution of Soviet leader.

Lenin is played by Anatoly Ustuzheninov. Some of the events in the film were witnessed by people other than John Reed. They were described in memoirs, for instance, written by other participants in the revolution.

The director has said that his production is an attempt to represent on film an advancing movement of the popular masses and to show that the socialist revolution in Russia had been prepared by the very course of history. Part One — "Mexico Awaits" was dedicated to the events of the Mexican revolution of 1910-1917.

ELGAR IN MOSCOW

The London Symphony Choir, in Moscow for the first time in its history, is giving a number of concerts in the Soviet capital at the Grand Hall of the Conservatoire.

It is accompanied by the USSR Symphony Orchestra conducted by Yevgeny Svetlanov. Six years ago a concert of music by Edward Elgar took place in this hall, said Svetlanov, I conducted the monumental Symphony No. 2 and the prelude from the oratorio, "The Dream of Gerontius". In their first Soviet performance. Since then, I have often dreamt of conducting this oratorio which I heard for the first time in the 60s in London. Two years ago, my dream came true, when I conducted Elgar's masterpiece twice at the Festival Hall in London. It was played by the London Symphony Orchestra with the London Symphony Choir and with English soloists. Now the oratorio has been given its first performance in this country.

The London Symphony Choir during its concert at the Grand Hall of the Conservatoire. In the foreground, Tenor Arthur Davies (left) and conductor Yevgeny Svetlanov.



ART EXHIBITION

An exhibition of works by the artist, Sergei Kharlamov, has opened at the exhibition hall of the Society for the Protection of Monuments of History and Culture, at 12 Razin Street.

The artist has received wide acclaim for his illustrations to the following books — "Gulliver's Travels" by Jonathan Swift, "My Bluebell" by Alexander Tolstol, Viktor Soloukhin's "Nasagay of Sonnets", and the "Kulikov Battlefield" cycle, as well as for many of his paintings.

Sergei Kharlamov, "A Woman Sowing Corn" from "The Kulikov Battlefield" cycle.



WHAT'S ON!

April 26-29

THEATRES

Kremles Palace of Congresses (Kremles). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 28 — Adam, "Carmen" (ballet), 29 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 28 — Gluck, "Iphigenia on Aulis" (opera), 29 — Prokofiev, "Ivan the Terrible" (ballet), 28 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera), 29 — Molchanov, "Machbeth" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Puskhinskaya St.). 27 — "Sirius", "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta), 28 — Double-bill: Strauss, "Stacheln", Khachatryan, "Gays ne-Suite" (ballets), 29 — Gluck, "The Elder Son" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Puskhinskaya St.). 28 — Karayev, "The Fairy Gascon", 29 — Kabanov, "Evening Visitors", 30 — Kabanov, "The Gypsy Princess", 29 — Gorkhovsky, "Quedilla".

FILMS

I Don't Want to Be a Grown-up (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

Two extreme all-stars in the bringing up of a six-year-old from the halls of the comedy. Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 Sept. movichka St.). Metro Bolshoi (Leningrad). The Longest Straw (Riga Film Studios, USSR). The action takes place in a small Baltic town in the immediate post-war years. Cinema: "Vstrecha" (599, 5, dovo-Chernogryezskaya St., 10, ro Lomonosovskaya).

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, Society for the Protection of Monuments of History and Culture (12 Razin St.). Paintings and drawings by S. Kharlamov, featuring the middle Russian countryside, architectural monuments, and book illustrations. Daily, except Monday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Ploshchad Nogin.

Literary Museum, (26 Kabanov St.). An exhibition marking the centenary of the writer Danyan Bedny's poems, pictures and books are on display.

BUSINESS

MEXICO IN BOOKS

Among the 200 titles featured at a recent show of Soviet and Mexican books mounted by the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution at Moscow's Central Writers Club were titles published last year in Mexico like "Mexico and the Industrialized World", "Mexico, Latin America and the Caribbean", books on Mexican history, medicine, biology, agriculture, folk culture.



Visitors at the show.

Photo by Gennady Dubetkovsk

Among the Soviet titles were books about Mexico, collections of documents on Soviet-Mexican relations, translations of Mexican writers, including authors well known in the USSR, like Mariano Azuela, José Rivas Palacio, Carlos Fuentes, and Riva Palacio. Carlos Fuentes is the most popular of Mexican writers with Soviet readers, there have been eight editions of his books in six languages. One of the most readable authors is still Mario Arzola, the originator of the "revolutionary novel" depicting a people in combat for the first time in Mexican literature. Four of his books have been published in this country.

Tesling to the popularity of the works of Mexican writers with Soviet readers is the fact that their books have been published in the USSR 48 times in seven languages in total editions of 2,300,000 copies.

According to the organizers the Moscow exhibition will markedly contribute to promoting friendship between the Soviet and Mexican peoples. Such shows, which are invariably a big success in this country, serve to advance mutual understanding and trust between the two nations.

COOPERATION IN PLANNING

The recent Delhi seventh session of the Soviet-Indian planning group, which is part of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, discussed several issues important to both countries energy planning including the development and use of alternative energy sources like solar wind, geothermal, and tidal power; regional planning; development and effective use of railroads, and problems of irrigation and the rational use of water resources.

The Soviet Union has rich experience in planning. It was the effective use of the planning mechanism which enabled the country to pool resources and production potential to meet its various economic problems.

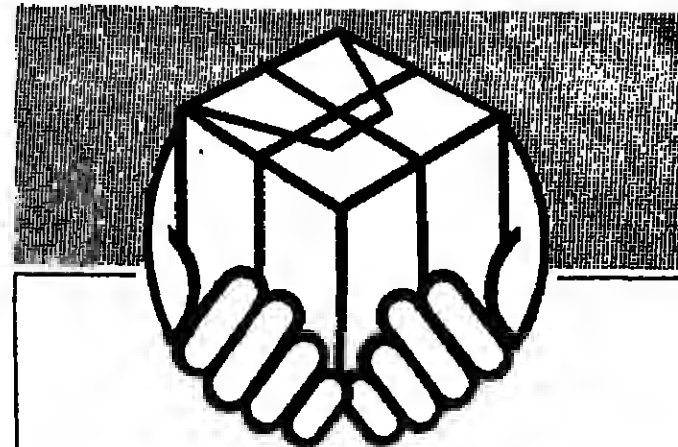
A protocol was signed on further cooperation between specialists at the two countries. In a new area of cooperation, the Soviet Union will help India develop its railroad transportation. The planning group will meet in Moscow in 1984.

Soviet-Vietnamese trade doubles

The Soviet-Vietnamese Trade and Maritime Navigation Agreement has been in effect for twenty-five years. Since it was signed, the mutual volume of trade has risen from 16.3 million to 1,011 million rubles exclusive of the Soviet financial and material support that Vietnam received when it was repelling the American aggression.

Economic links between the two countries are maintained on the basis of long-term agreements. Soviet deliveries are growing mainly due to increased exports of machines and equipment, with nearly half of these being machines and materials for projects built in Vietnam with Soviet technical assistance.

USSR Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Ivan Gladys says that the tendency towards stable growth in the Soviet-Vietnamese trade will be maintained throughout the 80s. In the current five-year plan period, the volume of mutual deliveries is to increase by nearly 90 per cent. This country is to supply greater quantities of oil products, fertilizers, rolled ferrous metals, cars, lorries, road-building machines, paper and other goods. For its part, Vietnam is to step up its deliveries of timber, coffee, tea, vegetables, fruits and industrial consumer items.



V/O VNESHPOSYLTORG SELLS

cars, fur garments, carpets, radio sets, cine- & photo-cameras, field & opera glasses, watches & clocks, fabrics, perfumery, handicrafts, foodstuffs — in small lots under the orders of organizations and firms abroad and in the USSR, as well as by individual orders of foreigners with payment in hard currency.

BUYS

consumer goods and foodstuffs for sale in specialized shops for diplomatic personnel of foreign embassies, missions and representations of international organizations in the USSR.

Our address: V/O VNESHPOSYLTORG, 5 Marksatinskaya St., 109147 Moscow, USSR Telephone: 271-90 12 Telex: 411250, 411480



Through joint efforts

The Fritz Heckert engineering combine of Karl-Marx-Stadt, the GDR, has launched the manufacture of new machine tools featuring electronic control, high performance and reliability. The combine is the biggest of its kind in the GDR.

Close cooperation with the USSR is an important prerequisite for a dynamic development of the machine-tool building industry in the GDR. At present, joint efforts are being made to design and manufacture a number of automatic machining com-

plexes belonging to a new generation of machines, intended for other socialist countries.

Long-term specialization within the COMECON framework allows the GDR combines to produce machines and automatic lines for metal and automobile industries, electrical engineering and other industries in large quantities. This year alone, the textile equipment factory of Textile will send to the USSR several thousand high performance machines for various applications.

WELCOME TO KOLKHETI HOTEL

Intourist has opened a new hotel, the Kolkhetti, in the Ajara city of Kobuleti, in Georgia. 500 guests can be accommodated in the modern hotel. From hotel windows, there are beautiful views of the Black Sea coast and snow-capped mountains. At the hotel restaurant, guests can enjoy the national Georgian dishes and Georgian wine. There is also a wind-surfing club, a tennis court, a swimming pool and a children's playground. A conference hall, a billiard room, a library, a money exchange office and a service bureau complete the list of facilities provided by the hotel management for the convenience of foreign tourists.

Kobuleti is one of the most popular resorts in Georgia. Its moderate climate and famous air attract a large number of Soviet and foreign holiday-makers who come here both to rest and to improve their health. Intourist has drawn up exciting weekly and fortnightly programmes for tourists wishing to spend their holidays in Kobuleti. In addition to bathing and relaxing on the beach there are a number of exciting excursions to choose from.

Intourist news

During their tour of the city, tourists will become acquainted with the history and culture of the Ajara people and will be brought up to date with the construction of resorts in the autonomous republic.

There is also an excursion to Batumi, capital of the Ajara ASSR, incorporating visits to museums, and to the local dolphinarium and aquarium, a drive through the mountains and picturesque vicinity of the city, a picnic on the banks of a mountain stream, and a visit to the Botanical Garden of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences with its rich collection of 4,200 plants from all over the world.

Tatyana USKO